



DGLR Guidelines on Publication Ethics

Publication ethics and ensuring scientific integrity are essential for trust in scientific research and the credibility of published results. To ensure that research papers meet the highest ethical standards, the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) has developed comprehensive guidelines. These set out clear responsibilities to ensure that research results are honest, transparent, reproducible and free from misconduct. The German Society for Aeronautics and Astronautics (DGLR – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Luft- und Raumfahrt) and all those involved in the publication process must also fulfil their ethical responsibilities. For this reason, the DGLR established the following ethical guidelines according to the COPE standards:

Duties of Authors:

Research standards:

- Authors must independently ensure that their research findings are presented honestly, accurately and transparently.
- They must not manipulate or falsify data, texts or images.

Authorship:

- Authors should ensure that they are listed in their publication if they have made significant contributions to the research.
- Other contributors should be appropriately recognised in the acknowledgements.
- Honorary authorship and ghost authorship are unethical.
- First authors must ensure that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to its submission and final publication.

Citation and plagiarism:

- Authors must ensure that their manuscripts contain only their own work. They must cite the work of others appropriately and indicate sources correctly.
- Authors should also refer to publications that have significantly influenced the conduct of their research.
- Plagiarism is a violation of scientific integrity and absolutely unacceptable.

Conflicts of interest:

- Authors must disclose any financial, personal or institutional interests that may have influenced the results of their research.

Privacy and informed consent:

- Authors must ensure that they obtain consent from all participants for the use of their data in the research and comply with all relevant data protection regulations.

Reproducibility and openness:

- Authors should publish their data and methods in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to replicate the study. These open research practices increase the transparency and traceability of scientific work.



Fundamental errors:

- If authors find significant errors or inaccuracies in their publications, they must notify the publisher immediately. They must correct the work in the form of an erratum or withdraw it completely.
- If third parties point out a significant error or inaccuracy to the publisher, the authors must also correct or retract the article or provide proof of its accuracy.

Duties of the publisher:

Fair review process:

- The publisher is responsible for a professional, transparent and fair review process.
- Reviewers may only assess the scientific quality of the submitted work in an unbiased manner.

Conflicts of interest:

- The publisher must make impartial, objective and fair decisions based on scientific evidence. These must not be influenced by commercial interests or political as well as personal opinions.

Privacy:

- The publisher must guarantee that the privacy and data protection of the authors and reviewers are maintained during the review process.

Dealing with complaints and misconduct:

- The publisher should respond appropriately to misconduct and take appropriate action to complaints or requests for correction.
- The publisher will take necessary action in cases of alleged or proven scientific misconduct, fraudulent publication or plagiarism. This will include, in the first instance, clarification, followed by publication of an erratum or retraction of an affected article.

Access to the content:

- The publisher shall ensure sustained access to the publications by archiving all files and metadata on the archive servers of the German National Library.

Obligations of the reviewers:

Confidentiality:

- Reviewers must treat all submitted manuscripts as confidential. The documents may not be shown to other persons and may not be discussed with unauthorised third parties.
- Reviewers must not disclose any information about the work or the results to third parties.

Objective evaluation:

- Reviewers have the responsibility to evaluate submitted research in an objective and unbiased manner. Their assessment should be based on scientific quality, methodology and relevance.
- Views must be expressed clearly and comprehensibly and supported by professional arguments.
- Personal criticism of authors is inappropriate.



**Deutsche Gesellschaft
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Conflicts of interest:

- Reviewers should inform the editor of any possible conflicts of interest that might affect their objectivity with regard to the manuscript being reviewed.
- Reviewers must not disproportionately suggest their own literature to authors.
- Information and ideas gained from reviewing manuscripts must be kept confidential and must not be used by the reviewer for personal gain.

Identification of misconduct:

- Reviewers should identify possible signs of misconduct, such as plagiarism, data manipulation or research irregularities, and report them to the editor immediately.